

There's Dignity in the
Kitchen Where They

COOK WITH GAS

Oahu Railway TIME TABLE.

OUTWARD.
For Waianae, Waiolua, Kahuku and
Way Stations—9:15 a. m., *3:20 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way
Stations—17:30 a. m., *9:15 a. m., *11:05
a. m., *2:15 p. m., *3:20 p. m., *5:15 p.
m., *9:30 p. m., *11 p. m.
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m. and *5:15
p. m.

INWARD.
Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Wai-
olua and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:31
p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and
Pearl City—17:46 a. m., *8:36 a. m.,
*10:38 a. m., *1:40 p. m., *4:31 p. m.,
*5:31 p. m., *7:30 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—
*8:36 a. m. and *5:31 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday Only.
The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour
train (only first-class tickets honored),
leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:22
a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu
at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only
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KONA REQUESTS AID FOR HER INDUSTRIES

[Address to Visiting Congressional Party at Honolulu, Kona, Hawaii, May 19,
1907, by Wm. W. Bruner.]

President Roosevelt has stated that Hawaii must be developed along
American lines. When we see at this time record-breaking arrivals of un-
assisted immigrants at New York and at the same time witness the very
expensive efforts of the Hawaiian sugar planters to bring into the country a
mere handful of Europeans to take the places of better labor, which was born
here, educated here, but which has been forced to seek the mainland of the
United States by reason of the better wages obtainable and the better social
position of the American laborer, we immediately recognize that something is
wrong with conditions here.

What is the trouble and what is the remedy? Briefly it is this, that only
the one industry of sugar is profitable here. And why? Because it is the
only industry of the many possible, which enjoys the benefits of the protection
of the tariff.

The present tariff act or Dingley Bill was passed in 1897. It is chiefly
a manufacturers' bill and is a tax wholly on imports, raw materials being
mainly free, while manufactures are highly protected. In the year following
the passage of this tariff act the United States came into possession of an
immense area of tropical territory—Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.
To the agricultural possibilities of these countries the Dingley Bill offers no
assistance, except in the protection of sugar and tobacco. Tropical countries
are not manufacturing, their entire interests are agricultural.

SUGAR DEPENDS ON PROTECTION.

Under the Reciprocity Treaty, and through the benefits of the protection
of the tariff of the United States, Hawaii has steadily increased the production
of sugar until now nearly every acre of land has been put into sugar that
can be profitably. In fact 30,000 acres were put in immediately after the boom
following annexation, by new companies, in which the original investors can
not realize today 10 cents on the dollar invested, with the loss of years of
interest, and no returns, and none in sight, and this in spite of the fact that
these companies were ably, honestly and intelligently managed by men of long
experience in the industry here.

It is true that no increase in the sugar industry is possible here, and this
under a tariff which amounts to a protection of 45 per cent of the selling
price in New York, or over 50 per cent of the average netting price at the
place of production, at the local sugar mills. Without this protection no sugar
would be produced here, the industry would be wiped out entirely. Think of
it—the entire business interests of this Territory depend wholly on the tariff
on sugar, on the perpetuation of the protection of a tariff of 50 per cent now
enjoyed. Wipe this out, and there would be no need of wharves, or shipping,
or banks,—the entire business life would end.

It is fortunate for Hawaii and the other tropical countries now part of the
United States to have you see the conditions that exist here, to study the
physical geography of the tropics. I have visited several other tropical coun-
tries, and, from all that I can learn, it is true of all the United States tropical
territory that there is a great diversity of climate. The lands lie in zones
of different temperatures and rainfall, mainly on the slopes of mountains,
extending from the warm sea front to higher levels, even to regions of almost
perpetual snow. The agricultural lands lie in different elevations, capable of
varied agricultural production. As we have just seen Hawaii has nearly all
of her sugar land planted and most of this is below 1000 and none of it over
2500 feet in elevation, above which the cultivation of sugar is entirely out of
the question here. The great bulk of the agricultural lands of this Territory
lie idle or are only sparsely cultivated. Thousands and hundreds of thousands
of acres, now under the American flag, are idle and unproductive that would
produce coffee profitably, if there were a duty of 3 cents a pound put on it,
and, moreover, these lands are not adapted to the cultivation of either sugar
or tobacco. I have no doubt that when a tariff on coffee is suggested for the
benefit of the tropics, that reply is frequently made that while sugar is so
profitable, let them take that up, there is no need of coffee, sugar is enough.
But we have seen that here sugar can not be increased, the profitable sugar
lands are all taken up, but there remain immense areas of virgin forest and
lands adapted to the cultivation of coffee, if this industry were protected
with a duty of 3 cents a pound.

SUGAR AND COFFEE COMPARED.

Let us compare sugar cultivation with coffee cultivation. Sugar cultiva-
tion is essentially rough, unattractive, heavy work, which no American farmer
would undertake willingly. It depends wholly upon cheap labor. It offers no
advancement in position to the laborer. He begins a laborer and he remains
one. Whereas, coffee culture is the most attractive industry in the tropics.
Where coffee grows well, there you will always find the finest climate obtainable.
The cultivation is easy work, the picking of the crop attracts both women and
children. It is essentially the crop for the family. Here in Kona and in other
portions of these islands coffee has long been produced profitably on the most
favorable lands. It is now profitable, and in the past three years the area
planted to coffee in this district has been more than doubled.

We have seen that the great sugar industry of this country would go out
of existence without the assistance of the tariff, and that coffee is produced
today under the most favorable circumstances at a small profit, without any
protection whatever. Which is the more entitled to the fostering care of the
tariff?

ONLY SMALL DUTY NEEDED.

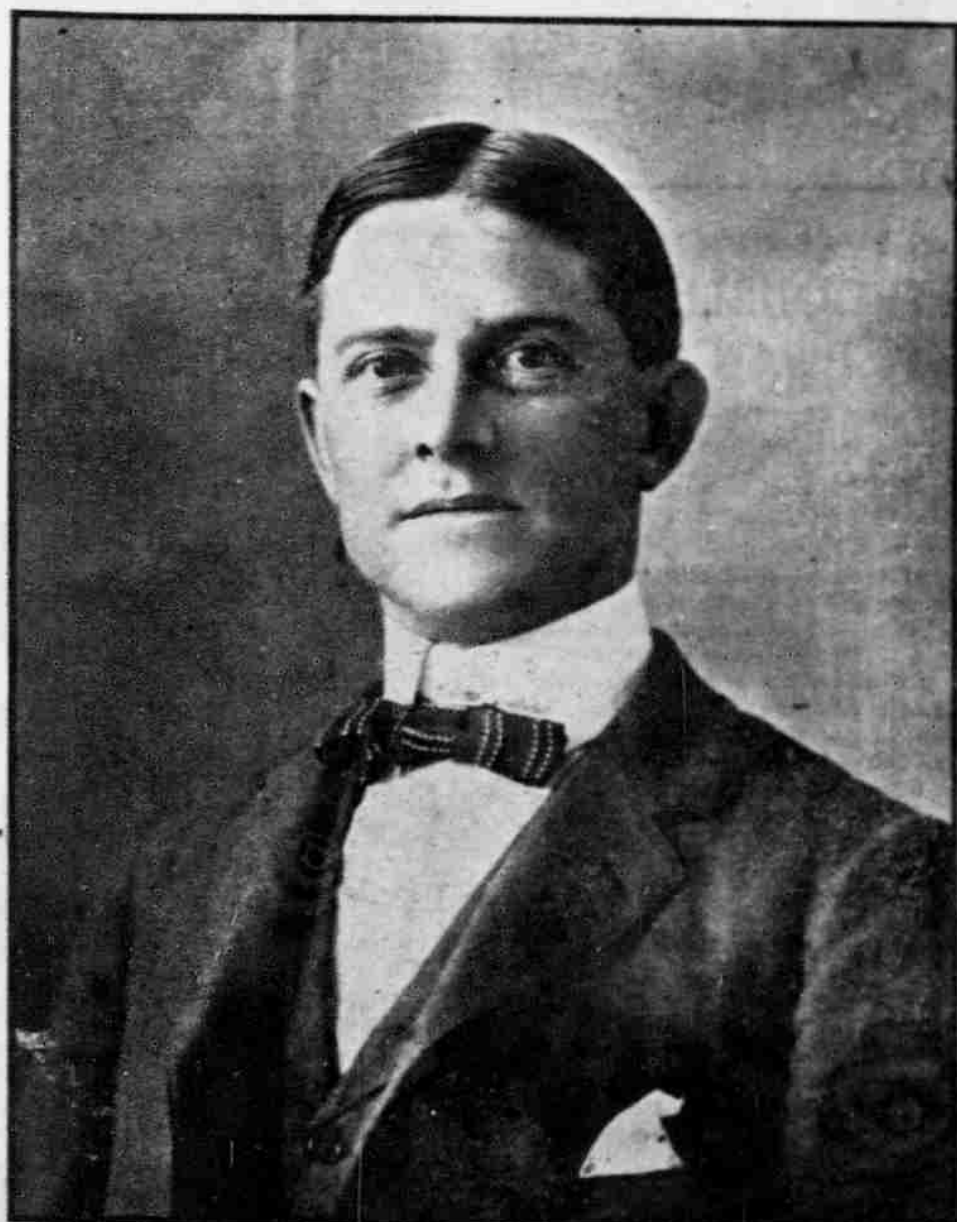
How is Hawaii to be developed along American lines? By placing a duty
on coffee, and this duty need not be over 3 cents a pound. At the same rate
as is now on sugar this duty would amount to 3 cents a pound on low or
Brazilian grades and to 5 cents a pound on coffee of the mild or higher grades
produced in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Such a duty would result in immediate
change of conditions in all tropical America, and would open up to cultivation
immense areas unadapted to sugar that now are idle.

Prior to annexation Hawaii enjoyed a local protection of a duty of 6 cents
a pound on coffee, which was lost by annexation, and the Hawaiian government
assisted coffee culture by exempting it from taxation for a long term of years,
now about expiring. Homesteads were opened up on the best lands the govern-
ment had, and many took up the cultivation of coffee. Nearly all of these
homestead settlements have proven failures and now are not cultivated, except
in the vicinity of the sugar plantations, where they have been planted in
sugar. The reasons for the failure of the local Homestead Law furnish a com-
plete argument for the necessity of the protection of other industries besides
sugar in Hawaii.

TROPICS HEAVY BUYERS.

Conditions here are little understood by our friends on the mainland. I
have stated that the tropics are not manufacturing. I must go further and
state that the tropics produce but little that we use or eat. We import all
of our building materials, our lumber, lime, cement, hardware, we import the
clothes we wear, the furniture in our houses, all of our domestic utensils, our
flour, canned goods, potatoes and most of the necessities on our tables, our
barley, hay, oats and wheat, our vehicles, our coal and fuel oil, and in fact
about everything we use is imported.

What an immense demand for all the varied products of both agriculture



W. W. BRUNER, THE COFFEE MAN OF KONA.

and manufactures of every portion of the United States would result from a
great tropical agricultural development!

In Porto Rico prior to 1898 the main industry of the million people of
the island was coffee. Today after eight years of American possession, due
entirely to the effects of the Dingley tariff, sugar is first, tobacco is second
and coffee a weak and struggling third. What has been done for the great
Porto Rican coffee industry, the mainstay of a million people? She lost her
markets by American possession. Our President lent his aid by stating that
he used only Porto Rican coffee on his table. The State Department negotiated
trade concessions with Spain and France to recover in part the markets lost.
The Porto Rican government is expending annually \$25,000 to assist the sale
of her coffee. What futile efforts! In the face of the fact that the United
States needed this coffee, annually importing \$70,000,000 worth. The remedy
was a simple one of a protection on coffee. With a duty on coffee great pros-
perity would immediately result in Porto Rico.

I would call your attention to the production of coffee in the Philippines.
At the St. Louis fair there was a coffee exhibit from there showing coffee
produced in every district of the many islands of the group.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROTECTION.

What are the arguments against a duty on coffee? I have heard two.
One was that the country did not need the revenue which would be derived
from it, and the other was that it was a tax on the breakfast table. I was
in Washington two years ago to see Secretary Wilson to get his views of the
probability or possibility of a duty on coffee. While discussing the subject
Senator Proctor of Vermont came in. Secretary Wilson said, "Senator Proctor,
I want to introduce Mr. Bruner, of Hawaii, who is a coffee planter there,
and he has been discussing with me the possibility of a duty on coffee."
"It is contrary to the ideas of the Republican party to put a tax on the
breakfast table," said Senator Proctor. I replied that I had heard that
political phase of the question before, but I desired him to give me his own
personal views on the subject. To this Senator Proctor replied that personally
he was not interested, that he drank Postum.

BURDEN WOULD BE LIGHT.

I would like you to analyze with me what a duty on coffee of 3 cents a
pound would mean to the American family. The annual consumption is about
12 pounds per capita, which would be equivalent to 36 cents duty per capita
per year, or about \$1.50 for each American family per year, or 12½ cents per
month. As a matter of fact, however, the average value of all coffee imported
is about 7 cents a pound, while the average retail price is about 18 cents a
pound, and therefore were a duty of 3 cents a pound put upon coffee, at least
one-half of this would come out of the large profits now made by the importers,
roasters and retailers, which would leave then only the equivalent of 75 cents
a year for each American family to pay by reason of the duty. It is due
to the generally accepted belief that the greater part of any duty on coffee
would have to come out of the present unreasonable profits, that all coffee
importers, roasters and dealers are against the imposition of a duty on coffee.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BRAZIL.

Let us look at coffee conditions elsewhere and see what the United States
is doing for the coffee industry of Brazil. The average value of the imports
of coffee from Brazil is \$70,000,000, and the annual balance of trade in favor
of Brazil is nearly \$60,000,000 which is paid to Brazil in cash. How does
Brazil treat her coffee production? Besides the district and State taxes, for
it is the main industry of many States, there is an export tax of 11 per cent,
which has been on for years, and which was imposed by Brazil immediately
after the repeal by the United States of the tax on coffee some years after
the close of the Civil War, and in addition to this export tax of 11 per cent
there is an extra export tax or surtax, as it is termed, of 60 cents a bag im-
posed by Brazil last December under the Valorization law. That is, the Brazilian
government now imposes taxes on coffee equivalent to 1½ cents a pound, or
an amount in taxation of \$15,000,000 on the coffee the United States imports
from Brazil. While all of this does not come from the American consumer,
the intent is to have this taxation enhance the value of the amount imported
the full \$15,000,000. The United States then, in addition to the actual cost
of production of the coffee, pays the Brazilian government taxes of nearly
\$15,000,000. I emphatically say, "Give American territory a protection of
3 cents, and cease this tribute to Brazil."

THE PINEAPPLE DUTIES.

With the average rates of duty of the Dingley bill applied to canned
pineapple, tropical America, and even little Hawaii alone, can supply the
entire American demand. This year Hawaii will export 150,000 cases of canned
pineapple or 300,000 dozen cans, and next year it is expected that the pack
will be double this amount, which would be in excess of \$1,000,000 worth.

Singapore is now the great canned pineapple center. With her Hawaii
can not compete. Singapore has cheaper labor, cheaper tin, cheaper sugar and
cheaper fruit. The duty on canned pineapple under the Dingley bill is 35
per cent ad valorem and 1 cent a pound in case sugar is added, and sugar
always is added except in water goods, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury
has ruled against the imposition of this additional 1 cent a pound on Singapore
pineapple, and we are left with only the 35 per cent ad valorem. What does
this amount to?

Singapore canned pineapple is put up wholly by Chinese labor, and all
the factories are owned outright by Chinese except two which are owned by
Germans. Singapore has free tin, we have to pay the effect of 1½ cents a
(Continued on page 8.)

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